

Unconditional Surrender of the Hun Depends on Unconditional Surrender of Your Dollars

propaganda. They admit frankly that the President is making an appeal over the heads of the Hohenzollerns and Junkers direct to the war-weary people of Germany.

Weapon Thought Given Kaiser

It is insisted, however, that the German government, controlling the press of the Central Powers so effectively, can easily build up in the minds of the German people an impression that the United States wishes to take a shrewd advantage of them, in getting them to withdraw to behind their own frontiers, giving up their military advantages without promising anything more definite than merely to transmit a peace message.

They assert that this would actually strengthen the German people in a resolve to support their government to the bitter end quite as effectively as a direct refusal to hold any negotiations with the Central Powers whatever so long as they are ruled by the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs.

The great objection, however, which was made here to-night, was to the possibility of the Germans, by exercising the same clever word twisting and evasiveness that they showed in the negotiations over the Lusitania, which lasted over many notes and for nearly two years, will get opportunity to spread any sort of propaganda in the replies which to-night's query will call forth.

The fact that even the strictest interpretation of the President's note would not require the Germans to evacuate Alsace-Lorraine was also pointed out by those dissatisfied with the note as a most unsatisfactory feature.

One Curious Point

One curious point was observable in the frank comments of nearly every official who read the note for the first time, even those who are normally blind followers of the President in his every move. Every one expressed disappointment on the first reading.

The President did not begin to make converts to his side of the question until after half an hour or so of thought. Then the two camps formed—those who thought it was a splendid strategic note and those who thought it was a weak invitation to a lot of peace talk which would hurt Liberty bond sales and impair the fighting morale of the armies fighting Germany.

Those who defended the note insisted that it was just as strong as any "bitter end" could wish, if he would only consider just what its practical effect would be.

"What answer, for instance," said one strong Administration man, "can Prince Max possibly make to the query of the President as to whether the Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war?"

"That question will come near to disrupting the German Empire," asserted the speaker, confidently. Administration men pointed out also that there is not the slightest assurance given by the President that the Allies would grant any terms except unconditional surrender, and a dependence upon the justice of the Allied governments, even if they satisfy him in their answers to the two questions and if they withdraw their troops into their own borders.

No Reply to Austrian Note

The text of the President's communication was made public to-day by Secretary Lansing, together with the official text of Prince Maximilian's note, now published in America for the first time. At the same time officials let it be known that there would be no reply at present to the Austrian note, similar to that of the German Chancellor.

Associated Press dispatches last night announced that the President would not make a curt and peremptory

Fourteen Essentials of Peace As Laid Down by the President

Following are the fourteen essentials of peace given by the President in his message to Congress of January 8 last:

I.—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in public view.

II.—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III.—The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV.—Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V.—Free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title it is to be determined.

VI.—The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining the end which is their common right—the unhampered and unobstructed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy.

VII.—This will develop whether Maximilian speaks for the German militarists whom the President has denounced as unworthy of any trust and who regarded treaties as a "scrap of paper," or whether he speaks with the force of a people's nation. This is regarded as probably the most important part of the President's communication, fraught with potent possibilities of the most far-reaching effect in Germany, where an active allied propaganda has been making rapid headway in awakening the German people to the necessity of assuming the responsibilities of their own government and making their own peace.

To appreciate its meaning, this part of the President's answer must be considered in connection with a portion of his speech of September 27 in New York in which he declared:

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no limitations, but force their own interest. We cannot come to terms with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that they cannot accept the terms which have been forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

What Answer Will Be It can be authoritatively stated that this pronouncement will be the answer to Prince Maximilian if he replies that he speaks for the Kaiser. It is regarded as possible, if not indeed likely, that the German militarist leaders hoped for a curt and defiant answer with which they could rally their people to give their last drops of blood "for the protection of the Fatherland," and with other rolling phrases in which the German official pronouncements abound. The unanimous opinion among diplomats is that the President, by a carefully studied, most skillful reply, has robbed them of that opportunity, if they desired it, and has sent to the German people a new message that the United States and the Allies desire nothing more than a "reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

Which will, at one stroke, develop whether his proposal is sincere or merely a pretension, and, if a pretension it be, fully justify for all time before the world prolonging of the war with "force to the utmost, force without stint or limit." At the same time the President has left wide open the door to peace.

Declining to propose an armistice while the armies of the Central Powers remain on invaded soil, the President to-day called on the German Chancellor to state, as an absolutely necessary preliminary to a reply from the Entente Allies and the United States, whether Germany accepts the principles of peace as repeatedly laid down, or merely proposes to accept them "as the basis of negotiations," and whether the Chancellor merely speaks for the German military masters conducting the war, or the whole German people.

As the full significance of the President's diplomacy is disclosed it becomes evident that he has left open the door to peace and at the same time left the militarist leaders of the Central Powers with a question they must necessarily answer in a way that will lead to peace or confront them with an embarrassing situation in their own countries.

Among diplomats here the President's communication is regarded as one of his master strokes. It is pointed out that upon cursory examination it may not show such strong terms as some may have desired. All the President's advisers, however, are confident that as close consideration reveals its full import it will be apparent that it is a long step forward if Germany really means peace, and that, if she does not, it will strip bare another hypocrisy of German diplomacy so completely that the responsibility for prolonging the war never can be charged to the Allies, even by the German people themselves.

of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever injured.

VIII.—All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may be made secure in the interest of all.

IX.—A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X.—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations was wiped out of the map by the war, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI.—Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

XII.—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII.—An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputable Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV.—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Lodge Calls Wilson Reply Disappointing

Continued from page 1

draw their armies from invaded territory. Are they to withdraw their armies from Belgium and Northern France, burning and robbing and destroying as they go, to positions behind the Rhine, where they will have time and opportunity to refresh their armies and replenish their munitions? Alsace and Lorraine are not invaded territory.

"I am unable to-night to undertake to analyze all the possible interpretations which may be put upon this entrance of the President into discussions with the Imperial German government, but I cannot but feel a painful anxiety as to what effect this note will have upon the Allies, upon our armies, upon our soldiers who are fighting and dying and conquering, in order to 'crush the thing' with which the President is opening a discussion. I stand with the President and will back him to the utmost in his emphatic declaration at Baltimore. When he said: 'There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.'"

"All that can be reached by discussing with Prince Maximilian, the Chancellor of the German Empire, what he means and also the details of a settlement under the President's fourteen points when those details contain all that is vital in the struggle? My views are well known. I believe in a dictated not a negotiated peace. I do not need to reiterate them. I cannot change them, for I believe they are absolutely right—as right as the two declarations of the President which I have quoted above."

"War Manoeuvre," Says T. N. Page of Hun Note

Ambassador to Italy Thinks Move Is Camouflaged to Appear Pacific

ROME, Oct. 8.—The American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, being asked for his personal opinion respecting the German peace proposal, said: "This is nothing but a war manoeuvre, camouflaged to look like a peace offensive."

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Wilson Gives Huns Chance for Safety, Says Chairman Fess

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Expressing his disappointment at the President's reply to Germany, Representative Fess, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, said to-day the President had taken the step "against which the country has been warned."

"The way has been opened," said Mr. Fess, "for Germany to give herself by withdrawing her armies within her own border by agreement rather than by retreat under fire, as she has been doing for the last few weeks. Peace discussions with Germany before our armies are on her soil will not insure the future. The Imperial Chancellor, the appointed spokesman of the Hohenzollern government, will doubtless enter the door now open to declare himself the voice of the German people. Who will be able to refute it?"

"I had hoped that no step would be taken to transfer the discussion from the field to the table. I do not believe the soldiers or the country will ever be satisfied with anything short of a conclusive peace, which can only be assured by such chastisement of Germany as will make a like sacrifice in the future impossible."

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared the President's course will compel a peace on his terms.

"It is evident," said Senator Hitchcock, "the President intends to say that Germany must accept the terms he has laid down. I think the note will elicit the exact issue between the countries."

"Absolute Victory Only Is Italian Peace View," Quoting Wilson Speech

ROME, Oct. 7.—"We must have absolute victory. Any kind of negotiation is now more than ever inadmissible," the words of President Wilson immediately after the rejection of the Austrian peace proposal, are repeated by the "Epoca" in large type as summarizing the attitude of Italians toward the new peace movement.

"The 'Epoca' adds that President Wilson answered in September the present new trap concocted by the enemy. The whole press says that the request for an armistice is an acknowledgment of defeat by the Central Empires, but that the Allies must prevent the enemy from thereby escaping the consequences of his acts. The 'Journal Italia' says: 'Austria seeks to cheat Italian national aspirations by simply returning to the status quo, which means a permanent irreconcilable conflict between Germany and Austria as long as the latter keeps under her rule territories inhabited by Italians.'"

Unconditional Surrender

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the largest commercial organization of Baltimore, comprising more than 2,500 leading merchants and manufacturers, to-day adopted the following resolution, which was at once telegraphed to President Wilson:

"Nothing will be satisfactory to America as a basis of negotiations to end the war but the unconditional surrender of Germany and her allies."

"Shall Kaiser Sit At Peace Table?"

"No!" Shout 12,000 Crowd at Sub-Treasury Rally Gives Dr. Davis Prompt Reply

Dr. Arthur N. Davis, the American dentist who cared for the Kaiser's teeth for more than a decade, yesterday told 12,000 men and women in front of the Sub-Treasury building that the German ruler was not entitled to a seat at the peace table.

Speaking in behalf of the fourth Liberty Loan, Dr. Davis declared: "The Kaiser thought he would be so overwhelmingly victorious that there would be no peace table. Are we going to let him?"

Shouts of "No!" left no doubt how the throng felt toward the latest peace effort of the enemy.

"The Kaiser told me," Dr. Davis added, "it would be impossible for America to give the Allies assistance in time to prevent realization of his plans for world domination. He said: 'Where will your country get 3,000,000 tons of shipping to transport half a million men?' It can't be done."

"I told him he underestimated the power of my country and he replied, 'I never underestimate anything.' 'The Germans entered upon war because they thought they were invincible. The German people believe they are fighting a war of defence. We must show them what dupes they have been.'"

"German efficiency is not efficiency. It is rank stupidity. They were blood-thirsty when they sank the Lusitania. It was suicide when they led America into the war. Germany can't stand defeat. She is beginning to disintegrate. Prince Maximilian is answering only to the Kaiser, not the people, not to the Reichstag."

Referring to the new Toulon Chancellor's recent declaration that great democratic changes are now sweeping Germany, Daniel Blumenthal, once Mayor of Colmar, Alsace, said: "That is the greatest swindle ever perpetrated. It is ridiculous camouflage, because the army and the navy are still at the Kaiser's disposal. All that comes from Germany must be suspected."

"We of Alsace and Lorraine rejoice because the first result of victory will be our own return to France. The Kaiser and his people and his Gott are tottering. But do not believe that peace is near. It cannot be near. If peace were near, it would be a German peace. We can have no peace for traitors who are without honor. There is no difference between the Kaiser and Prince Maximilian and the other princes and people. They are all equally guilty and they must all suffer the same punishment."

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, in his speech also warned against the possibility of a German peace trap.

"No Hun flirtation with peace can deceive us," he said. "Let America and the Allies beware lest the Huns stab us in the back when we are not looking. Go into the home where the service flag star has turned to gold. Ask the parents if they would be content with anything short of a finish fight. They will say that we must go on until we have won absolute victory on land and sea. Every time Ger-

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The use of silk floss in this manner marks an entirely new and different sphere for the employment of skein silk, which treatment is particularly smart this season. Silk Floss in various bright attractive shades is being combined with satin antique and is fast gaining favor with the fashionable woman.

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many proposes peace, let our answer be munitions and Liberty bonds." The thousands who thronged the intersection of Broad and Wall Streets shouted wildly in applause of the fight-to-a-finish sentiments.

lowing cablegram, received from Havre: "A citizen of Brussels who had left that city September 11, and succeeded ultimately in making his escape from the invaded territory, reports that Burgomaster Max is ill, but that in spite of his condition there is no diminution in the severity of his treatment by the German authorities, who hope to break down his indomitable courage."

"In occupied Belgium the opinion prevails that the Allies should in common take measures of retaliation against German prisoners of note, in order to force the Germans to use better standards of humanity. Unnecessary intervention in some form takes place in the life of the valiant Brussels patriot may be in grave danger."

Reprisals Asked to Save Brussels Mayor

Belgian Says Germans Are Trying to Break Spirit of City's Executive

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Belgian Legation to-day made public the fol-

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We must supply the necessities for an ultimate victory BUY BONDS—AND BUY ALL YOU CAN AFFORD

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Wilson Reply to Develop Whether Foe Is Sincere or Pretending

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson has met Germany's peace note with a move

which will, at one stroke, develop whether his proposal is sincere or merely a pretension, and, if a pretension



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"AT LAST I have found the shoe that really fits—Pediforme."

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1st: Buy on the Government Plan
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We recommend the Government Instalment Plan as the best way to buy Fourth Liberty Bonds. It gives you three months in which to pay for them, enabling you to buy more than if you had to pay all cash with subscription.

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We will lend 90% on the face amount for the purchase of Fourth Liberty Bonds for 90 days at 4 1/4%, and will renew the loan three times, 90-day renewals, at 1/2 of 1% above the published rate of the Federal Reserve Bank. (The present published rate is 4 1/4%). This means that you will have about a year in which to pay your loan.

This Bank will be open on Liberty Day, Saturday, October 12th from 9 to 3 o'clock, to receive subscriptions.

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